Telling the Time

Hello and welcome back, in this lesson we will be looking at time and how to tell the time.

Recap numbers:

Firstly let's recap numbers, as we will need to be able to count to at least 60 in order to tell the time.

Number	Cardinal
1	one
2	two
3	three
4	four
5	five
6	six
7	seven
8	eight
9	nine
10	ten

So we can count from zero to ten but what comes next?

The names of numbers follow some relatively easy patterns.

With ten to twenty most numbers have a teen in their names.

Number	Cardinal
10	ten
11	eleven
12	twelve
13	thirteen
14	fourteen
15	fifteen
16	sixteen
17	seventeen
18	eighteen
19	nineteen
20	twenty

After twenty the numbers follow another pattern. Each number is named twenty then the number of the second digit is named as it is shown. For example 21 – twenty one.

Let's go to thirty:

Number	Cardinal
20	twenty
21	twenty-one
22	twenty-two
23	twenty-three
24	twenty-four
25	twenty-five
26	twenty-six
27	twenty-seven
28	twenty-eight
29	twenty-nine
30	thirty

This pattern in the twenty's continues for each set of ten.

So again for (31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39) and again for:

Number	Cardinal
40	forty
50	fifty
60	sixty
70	seventy
80	eighty
90	ninety

Time on a clock is split up into three groups.

Seconds smallest value

Minutes

Hours largest value

There are 60 seconds in a minute.

There are 60 minutes in an hour.

The clock:

The clock is the device in which we use, in order to tell the time.

It has a face and three hands.

The face contains the numbers :**1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12** (these are the hours)

Each number is also considered as **5 minutes** or **5 seconds**.

If the minute hand is at 1 then that is 5 minutes, if it is as 6 that is 30 minutes.

And the hands?

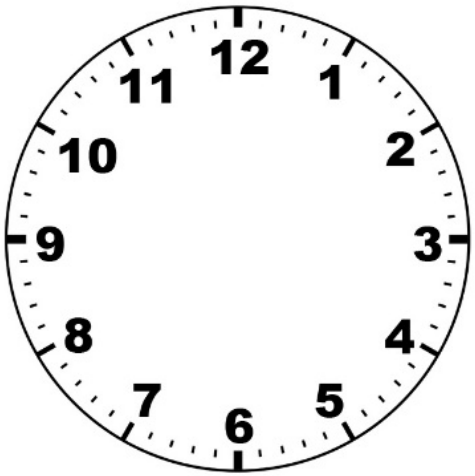
There are three hands

All different sizes

Second hand is the longest

Minute hand is smaller

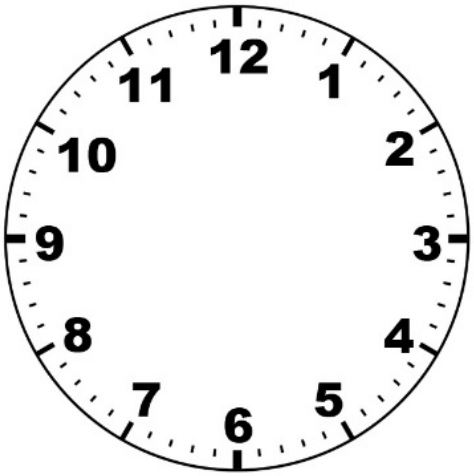
Hour hand is smallest.



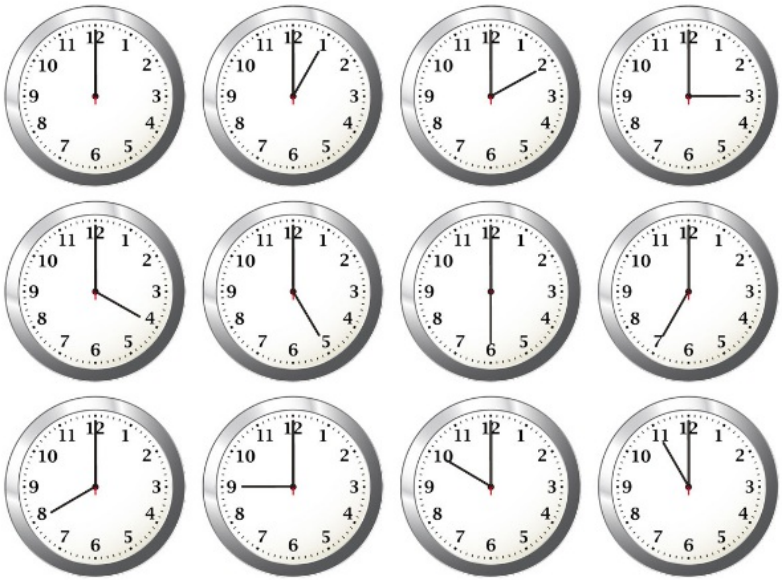
O’clock

When the minute hand reaches twelve, whatever the hour hand is on it is that O’clock.

_____ O’clock



Example:



Past:

The clock is split into **two**. (Halves)

The half of the clock from **12 to 6** is called **past**, as in past the hour.

So if the minute hand is in this half then we work out how many minutes past the hour.

Remember:

Minutes:

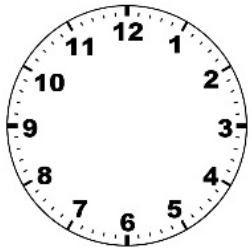
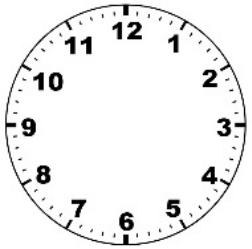
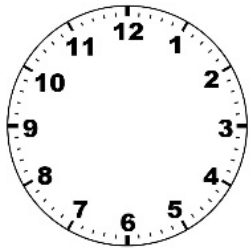
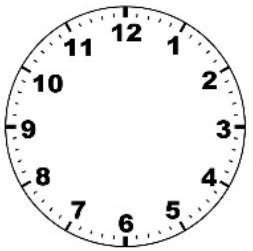
Each number on the face is also considered as **5 minutes**

So if the If the minute hand is at 1 then that is 5 minutes, if it is as 6 that is 30 minutes.

Then if it is past the hour we say 5 minutes **past** or 30 minutes **past**.

Hours:

We also read the hour hand as it is, whatever number it is on.

To:

The clock is split into **two**. (Halves)

The half of the clock from **6 to 12** is called **to**, as in to the next hour.

So if the minute hand is in this half then we work out how many minutes to the next hour.

Remember:

Minutes:

Each number on the face is also considered as **5 minutes**, however we are now looking at how many minutes **to the next hour**.

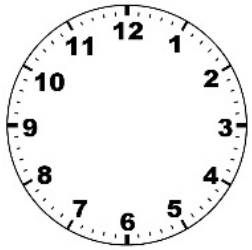
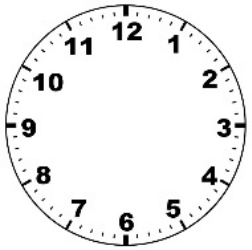
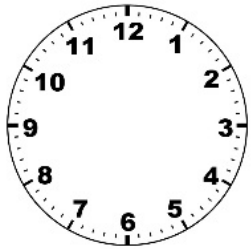
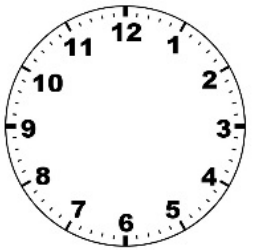
So if the minute hand is on 7 then it is 25 minutes **to**

If the minute hand is on 9 = 15 minutes **to**

8 = 20 minutes **to**

Hours:

We read whatever the next hour is so if the hour hand is on 5 we would read _____minutes to 6.

Half and quarters:

The clock can also be split up into **four** (quarters).

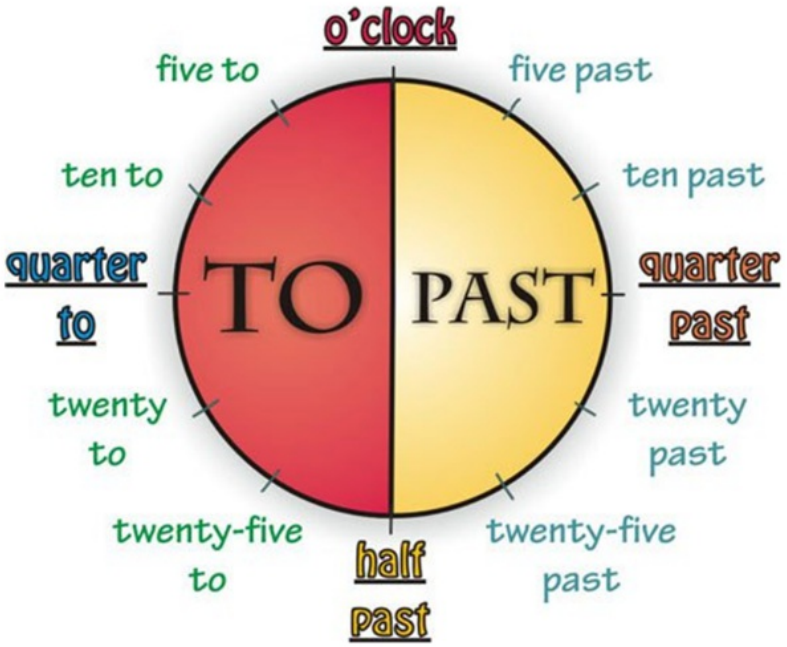
Depending on the minute hand:

If it is on 0 minutes = o'clock

15 minutes past = quarter past

30 minutes past = half past

15 minutes to = quarter to



Second hand:

The second hand isn't use that often, as we rarely need to be that precise. However if we do need seconds, then the second hand works in the same way as the minute hand.

Each number on the face is also considered as **5 seconds**

So if the If the minute hand is at 1 then that is 5 seconds, if it is as 6 that is 30 seconds.

Then if it is past the hour we say **and 5 seconds** or **and 30 seconds**

Remember:

The second hand has to go around the face once before the minute hand moves one.

The minute hand has to go around the face once before the hour hand moves one.

Digital:

We can also use digital clocks, these are commonly found on phones or computers. The digital clock is a lot easier to read.

All you do is read out the numbers:

Hour	:	minutes
11	:	37
10	:	15
12	:	53

Digital clocks however might go up to 24 hours, this is because there are 24 hours in a day.

If not then the clock might have AM or PM

AM means before midday. (12 o’clock)

PM means past midday (12 o’clock)